

THE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1857.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

NEW ORLEANS, JRD. 30.

The steamship Empire City is below, coming up from Havana.

The dispatches from the Belize state that the Granada touched at Greytown and brought off 51 of Walker recruits.

Greytown was in the possession of the Costa Ricans.

Gen. Walker had not been heard from for three weeks. The Costa Ricans being in possession of Greytown cuts off his communication with the Atlantic coast.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

The anxiously expected correspondence between Gen. Scott and the Secretary of War, relative to the former's pay, was sent to the Senate to-day. It is now exclusively in the possession of the committee on military affairs, who will make an examination and determine whether it can with propriety be printed. If not, it will be filed among the secret archives of the government.

The members of the select committee say they will sit 8 or 10 hours a day if necessary in order to complete taking testimony this week.

The Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms has gone from the city for witnesses.

The committee on foreign affairs in the House will report a French spoliation bill, but its friends will not attempt its consideration, owing to a pressure of other business and for want of time for its due consideration.

The committee on elections have formally decided to report a resolution declaring vacant the seat held by Whipple, but making no recommendation relative to Reed.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 2.

Florida dates to the 15th, state that a requisition has been made by Gen. Harvey, for three companies of troops within 30 days. The Indians are supposed to be concentrated near New Smyrna. Plans have been laid for the troops to surround and intercept them.

SAD NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

The private intelligence that reaches us from the seat of war in Nicaragua is even more distressing than that we receive through the papers. We have seen a letter from E. E. Seales, son of Dr. Seales, who states that out of the large and gallant party which left this city last June under the command of Col. Allen, only eight remain alive.

George Burnett, a very estimable and well known young man, died on the afternoon of the day the letter was written—December 20. Warden Pope was also dead. The writer further states that he had not changed his clothing for four months, and that he and all his comrades were covered with vermin. A change of raiment was promised them on the 1st of January, but there was no prospect of the promises being fulfilled.

Lou. Jour.

THE DISEASE PRESTON S. BROOKS DIED OF.

At the Pathological Society, on Wednesday evening, Dr. Alonzo Clark exhibited a specimen of *Edema Glottidis*—a comparatively rare disease—remarking that persons who die of it were generally supposed to die of dropsy. Hon. Preston S. Brooks, doubtless, died of this and not of dropsy, as was reported. So, probably, did George Washington. The effusion which proves fatal is the result of acute inflammation, and always comes on very rapidly. This is the disease which Dr. Buck, of this city, has successfully treated by scrofulation. Several articles of his upon the subject have been published in the National Medical Transactions. The trouble is, however, to discover what the exact difficulty is—the patient generally dying before it is recognized.—*N. Y. Times*.

DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF PORTER'S SOVEREIGNTY.

In alluding to the question of slavery in the Territories the *Penningtonian*, Buchanan's special and confidential organ, speaks "of that view" of the subject "which has been so widely asserted in the North and so generously endorsed in the South, that a legally elected Territorial Legislature has the right to prohibit slavery in a Territory."

Here is Squatter Sovereignty for you, pure and undefiled. Here is the doctrine presented by Mr. Buchanan's home organ, and which it declares has been "generously endorsed in the South." When and by whom? We call the attention of our neighbors to the *Examiner* and *Advertiser* to the heretical teaching of old Buck's confidential organ. It is more than probable that Senator Bigler interpreted Buchanan's views on the subject correctly. In fact, it is almost certain that he did. And this being so, we call upon all our Southern Democratic contemporaries to open their batteries upon the new President at once.—*Richmond Hig.*

WHAT NEED OF AMERICANS.

Our Democratic friends will be sorry to hear of the resignation of Mr. H. Kohlau, the postmaster at Greensboro. The cause of his resignation is, as we have been told, that he failed to vote for B. and B., which exasperated his foreign-loving brethren so much that it was asked of him why he failed to toe the mark. It can be seen that he had never been naturalized, and could not face some of Sam's boys, who made it their business to challenge every foreigner offering to vote. And yet this man has been, as we have been informed, voting regularly in all elections and holding an office of great trust under the General Government. Will any say there is no necessity for an American party?

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

A CONTRAST.—The N. Y. *Times* institutes a contrast between Great Britain and the United States, highly flattering to the latter. We abstract the principal features. The treasury returns for 1856 show that the outstanding public debt of the federal government of the United States amounted to \$39,727,000; while the public debt of the various States amounted to \$199,718,000—forming together only \$221,000,000. The public debt of Great Britain before the late war was £797,000,000, to which £21,000,000 new loans were added during the war—total £813,000,000 sterling, or about \$4,093,000,000. The indirect taxation paid by the people of the United States for the support of the federal government, in the shape of import duties, amounts to \$64,000,000. The direct and indirect taxation paid by the people of Great Britain for the support of the crown, in the way of customs and excise duties, stamps, income tax and property tax, amounts to £61,000,000 sterling, or about five-fold the burden of the people of the United States. The expenses of the British government are thus, in our currency, for a single year, \$320,000,000, or about one hundred millions more than the whole principal of the public debt of the Federal and State Governments. The treasury returns also show that our system of railways, which embraces about 23,242 miles stands in capital and funded debt \$736,000,000, though costing, by the aid of State and city loans, about \$22,739,400 or \$35,700 per mile, while the system of Great Britain, embracing only 3,334 miles, stands in capital and funded debt \$1,617,000,000, or \$195,135 per mile. And it further appears that the whole railway debt of this country, in the shape of mortgages and debentures, is \$343,286,000, while the same incumbrances upon the English system reaches nearly this sum in debentures alone, say \$375,200,000, while including what are known as preference shares, the sum total is \$639,996,000.

SCARLET FEVER.—This disease is prevailing to a considerable extent in some sections of the Western country, and may have its cases among our readers. Various remedies and alleviations have been published; but we have more faith in the following prescription that any other:

From the first day of the illness and as soon as we are sure of its nature, the patient must be rubbed morning and evening over the whole body with a piece of bacon, in such a manner that with the exception of the head, a covering of fat is everywhere applied. In order to make this rubbing in somewhat easier, it is best to take a piece of bacon the size of the hand, that we may have a firm grasp. On the soft side of this, slits are to be made in order to allow the oiling out of the fat. The rubbing must be thoroughly performed, and not too quickly, in order that the skin may regularly be saturated with the fat. The beneficial results of the application are soon obvious; and a rapid bordering on magic, all, even the most painful symptoms of the disease are allayed; quiet sleep, good humor, and the appetite return, and there remains only the impatience to quit the sick room.

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Eulac (Ala. Whig)

A WRINKLE ABOUT THE AGE OF HORSES.—A few days ago we met a gentleman from Alabama, who gave us a piece of information in regard to telling the age of a horse, after he or she has passed the age of nine years, which is new to us, and will be, we are sure, to most of our readers. It is this; after the horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes on the eyelid at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one well defined wrinkle for each year. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve; if four, he is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you have it. So says the gentleman, and he is confident it will never fail. As a good many have horses over nine, it is easily tried. If it is true, the horse dentist must give up his trade.—*Southern Farmer*.

Two youths who had been skating near Lewistown, Penn., were attacked with violent cramps and inflammation, and one of them died from the effects on Friday of last week. It is conjectured they had been heated and then laid down upon the ice.

DISPERSION OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

A Washington letter says: "The members of the present administration are making their arrangements for withdrawal after the 4th of March. It is probable that the President will remain here until the middle of March, and then visit Cuba for a month or more. Mrs. Pierce's health has always been feeble, and her physician's advice against the sudden change from this climate to that of New England in the Spring, owing to a pulmonary tendency. The family are much urged to make a tour of the Southern States, but Mrs. Pierce has invariably shunned from the demonstration that would necessarily attend such movements, and these invitations will hardly be accepted. Mr. Marcy is established so comfortably in the west end that he will probably let another quarter day roll over his head after the 4th of March, especially as his former residence at Albany has been recently sold. Mr. Guthrie's establishment in Louisville has been kept open during his stay here, and will be ventilated early in March for his reception. Mr. McClelland, like a sensible man of business, will go at once back to his profession. Mr. Davis, after attending the executive session of the Senate—to which he is elected—will visit Mississippi, and settle down again into a backwoods member of Congress. Mr. Dobbin entertains the purpose of seeking a genial climate, to recruit his health, which has suffered seriously by his labors here. Mr. Campbell will return immediately to Philadelphia, and Mr. Micawber, may wait for something to turn up. In a few months more the Administration will pass into history, and the men who composed it, into comparative oblivion. Such is the fate of political honors.

THE BEAUTIES OF "DEMOCRACY."

The following is a list of the recently elected Democratic Central Committee of New York, which we clip from the N. Y. *Courier*. Do we not want a little more Americanism?

Patrick Welsh John McDeano
Patrick Coyle John McClave
Patrick Dougherty John D. McGregor
Patrick Ganck J. W. McKeever
Patrick Gallagher W. H. McKorkle
Patrick Burns Thos. McSpedon
Patrick McElroy John McConnell
Patrick Materson Henry McDonnell
Patrick Malony Thomas Byrnes
Michael Murray Francis Donnelly
Michael Burns James Fitzgibbons
Michael Goulding Daniel Maher
Michael Hayes James Sheridan
Michael Anthony Thos. Fitzgerald
Michael Halpin James Moony
Michael Tuomey Wm. Cleary
Michael Smith Martin Gilmarth
Michael Donohoe Isaiah Ryders
Hugh O'Neal Bernard Kelley
Hugh O'Donnell Maurice Harrigan
Charles O'Connor John Sennell
John O'Toole James Cartey
A. J. McCarty Matthew Daly
John McNally James Kehoe
Norman McLeod Richard Dougherty
T. McNight Dennis McCarthy Bernard Reilly
B. H. McCullough Hugh Moony
Thomas McManus John Darrah
Wm. McConkey Dennis F. Rool

A few well known politicians, and two or three Germans complete the list.

THE CHINESE SUGAR MILL.—An agricultural correspondent of the Scientific American says he found in a cider mill and then pressed about half a bushel of the canes of the sugar mill, which he supposed to be worthless, from being tooled with frost, and obtained a quart of excellent molasses from the juice by evaporation. He judges that the square rod of ground planted—if the canes had all been used, would have produced with four gallons of molasses, or at the rate of 640 gallons per acre. Such a crop would have proved valuable the last year, since sugar and molasses are high.

THE HORSE DISTERMER.—The disease among hogs, which has been so fatal at the Fair, has made its appearance in Massachusetts within the past few weeks. The Boston *Traveler* says.

In several towns in this vicinity, as we are informed, about seventy-five hogs have died with great rapidity after they were attacked. One lot of twenty-three was sent from a town in this region to Henniker, N. H., a few days since, and at last accounts all but two were dead.

In some cases the hogs are well at night, eating their food as usual, but are found dead in their pens in the morning.

As yet the mortality is noticeable more for its singularity and suddenness, than for its extent. No remedy has yet been discovered.

It is a selection as could well have been made from designs exclusively monumental in character. The material will be Kentucky stone of a buff color and great durability. Its cost will be \$5,000. We have now only time to mention this item of general interest to the public. We shall hereafter give our readers a more detailed description of the design.—*Lex. Statesman*.

Eulac (Ala. Whig)

CLAY MONUMENT.—DESIGN SELECTED.—The Board of Directors of the Clay Monument Association yesterday selected the design submitted by Mr. Julius W. Adams, of this city. Mr. Adams' idea is a column 119 feet high, resting upon a base of 40 feet square in exterior with an interior of sufficient dimensions to contain the sarcophagus, and a staircase running to a terrace 17 feet from the ground, at which point the shaft proper has its beginning. The design is graceful in its proportions, suggests the idea of permanence and stability, appropriate to the fame of Lincoln whose virtues it commemorates, and is without as happy a selection as could well have been made from designs exclusively monumental in character. The material will be Kentucky stone of a buff color and great durability. Its cost will be \$5,000. We have now only time to mention this item of general interest to the public. We shall hereafter give our readers a more detailed description of the design.—*Lex. Statesman*.

From statements recently made by Mr. Branch, in the House of Representatives of the United States, it reply to the assertion that the slaveholding States are behind others in improvements, it appears that the whole population of the New England States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, amount to 8,626,000; that the population of the slave States of Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia amounts to 2,723,079; that the miles of road completed in the free States mentioned amounts to 3,074 and those in the slave States to 3,912—showing that the ratio of road to population at the South is 50 per cent greater than at the North. Those above are the original thirteen States, and the proper ones for comparison.

From the Knobsville (Tenn.) *Whig* states from personal observation of its editor and others, it is thought that from the amount of wheat sown, and its present fine appearance, that there will be more than three millions of bushels produced in the thirty counties of East Tennessee the next season, should it continue favorable.

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The Kentucky Tribune.

JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON—EDITORS.



DANVILLE:

Friday, ::::: Feb. 6, 1857.

THE regular February Term of our Circuit Court commenced on Monday last—Hon. Thos. E. BRAMLETTE presiding. The time of the Court thus far has been principally occupied in the hearing and decision of common law cases—and we believe nothing has been done of special or general interest.—Judge Bramlette seems perfectly “at home” on the judicial bench, and dispatches the business of his courts with a readiness and rapidity that show his entire acquaintance with the duties of the office. It is saddening to miss from the bench the old familiar face of Judge BRIDGES, who for many years performed the duties of Judge of our circuit with commanding ability, but as the weight of declining years have caused that old patriarch of the judiciary to retire from the arduous labors of office, it is gratifying to see his place filled by one well qualified to discharge the duties of the position. Judge Bramlette, we learn, enjoys in a very high degree the confidence and respect of the bar, and has already by the dignity and firmness which he unites with his uniform kind and courteous deportment as a presiding officer, made himself popular as a Judge with the masses of the people. The circuit is fortunate in having secured the services of such an excellent and reliable man, and such an able lawyer, as Judge Bramlette.

THE DAMAGE TO THE MILLS.—The damage to the Dix river mills, by the breaking up of the ice in that stream, though quite serious, was not so general as at first supposed and reported.—The dam of Gaines’ mill is almost entirely gone—the small portion left, being not sufficient to warrant any attempt to repair it. We suppose that Mr. G. will construct a new dam as soon as possible. Bellows’ and Rice’s dams, also, we learn, were much injured, and will probably have to be rebuilt. Catron’s dam was slightly injured, but the damage, we believe, has been repaired, and the mill is now running. The temporary suspension of the three first mentioned mills, will, perhaps, cause considerable inconvenience in their respective neighborhoods; but the energy of their owners, will doubtless be exerted to put them in order again at the earliest possible time.

THE RIVERS.—The ice in the Ohio had not broken up at last accounts. Our Louisville paper of Wednesday, however, report the river at that point as rising rapidly, with every prospect of the ice giving way very soon. There is now a good stage of water for the resumption of navigation as soon as the break-up occurs. The river is also rising fast at Cincinnati. The ice has broken up in the Kentucky, and a freshet is expected in that stream, as it is reported to have risen at its head waters about twenty-five feet. A dispatch from St. Louis of the 3d, reports a rapid thaw, and the river there was expected to break up hourly.

HENDERSON FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The second half of the first ten months session of this institution, will commence on Monday next. Mr. MUTHMORE, the Principal, has competent assistants, and is building up an institution of learning, well worthy the attention of parents and guardians who may have daughters or wards to educate.

DANVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.—As will be seen by reference to an advertisement in another column, the Trustees of this institution have secured the services of Rev. A. POMROY, of Jackson, Miss., as Principal of the school. Mr. P. is expected to enter upon his duties at an early day. We are informed that he is admirably suited for the position of Principal, having had twenty years experience in the different branches of female education. The Academy commenced its second session on Monday last.

SOMETHING NEW.—WHEELER has now at his popular Ambrotype Gallery, a handsome variety of new and beautiful cases. One style particularly attracted our attention by its original and striking beauty. It is ornamented with an English scene taken from Addison’s Spectator, representing Sir Roger de Coverly in consultation with a group of fortune-telling Gypsies. It is a splendid case, and when filled with one of Wheeler’s magnificent pictures, would make a most desirable ornament for the parlor table. He has also several elegant styles of pendant cases, embracing both gilt and rosewood; besides a large variety of others “too numerous to mention.”

Mr. REDDIX, the distinguished portrait painter, can now be found at Wheeler’s Gallery.

A HANDSOME SIGN.—The finest and most beautiful sign which we recollect of ever having seen in this place, has just been painted by Mr. C. BURCH, for Wheeler & Bro. The style in which it is painted, we believe is called the “oriental,” and certainly cannot be excelled for beauty of appearance. Persons wishing signs painted, we think will be pleased with this new style, which is well adapted especially to small signs of every description. The specimen to which we have referred is

PACIFIC EMIGRATION.—A movement in the city of New York, among the California merchants, shippers, and others interested in the trade of the Pacific, to remove the obstructions to her progress in population and settlement, has recently been noticed.

The Lexington Statesman announces Col. JAMES H. GARRARD, of this county, as the Democratic candidate for the office of State Treasurer. Col. Garrard was the Democratic candidate for the same office in 1855. The election will take place in August next, the Constitution limiting the term of the State Treasurer to two years.

Seneca Lake, New York, is now frozen over for the first time since the settlement of the country.

A TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN PRINCIPLE.—In the lower House of Congress, on Saturday last, the bill was taken up authorizing the election of delegates to form a State Government and Constitution for Oregon. Hon. Humphrey Marshall then offered an amendment to the bill, confining the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States, at the election of the delegates. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 71 to 49. This is very justly regarded as a victory of American principles—and that too, where such a victory just now was least expected to be achieved. It is a clear repudiation of the alien feature of the Kansas bill, and a signal rebuke to the Buchanan Democrats who incorporated that principle into the Democratic platform and advocated it during the recent canvass. The American party has been defeated, but the American sentiment is fast obtaining the ascendancy in the minds of the people.

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The Farmer's Colum.



A farmer in Illinois has been trying experiments to ascertain the difference of value in cooked and uncooked feed for swine.

He gave, in 30 days, 405 pounds shelled corn to two hogs, and they gained 42 lbs. Gave in 30 days 270 lbs. of meal to two hogs, and they gained 80 lbs.

The feed was then reversed. The two that had been fed on corn, were fed on cooked meal, and that the two that had been fed on cooked meal, were fed on corn, and the following was the result:

Gave, in 26 days 374 lbs. shelled corn; gain, 41 lbs. To the other two, he gave, in 26 days, 234 lbs. cooked meal; gain, 74 lbs.

Two other hogs, in 30 days, fed 290 lbs. boiled corn, and gained 102 lbs.

If these statements are facts, those who raise hogs can save very much by cooking the food.

Another farmer, who sold milk, tried cooked food on his cows. Those kept on cooked food 7 days, gained 28 per cent, in the quantity of milk, and which was also improved very much in quality; and the saving on food by cooking it, was 17 per cent; making an increase of milk and saving in food together, 45 per cent.

HOW TO TRANSPLANT EVERGREENS. — The reader will, I trust, think it a privilege to put in practice the following suggestions in reference to planting evergreens, based upon successful experience:

Evergreen trees will thrive in the shade of others, and, as they can easily be made to live, there is no excuse to the owner of a deer yard, who has none of them to add beauty to his grounds. They should be dug when there is enough frost in the ground to cause the earth to adhere firmly, and to a considerable amount, to the roots, and then bury the whole mass to the same depth, exactly as before, covering the ground to the extent of several feet around with a thick mat of straw or leaves. This is done to retain moisture, and it may need watering occasionally during the summer.

The work of transplanting may be done best in the spring, and in most cases it is best not to prune the branches but little.

The common hemlock, grown in the yard or open field, makes a beautiful shade in summer, and it is fresh and charming to look upon in winter. Let those who can, do their homes-steals with evergreens.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

'56. LATEST STYLES. '57.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Levenson & Brother

HAVE received and opened the largest and most superior stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods ever brought to Central Kentucky.

Overcoats, Dress, Frock, Sack, and Box Coats, of all kinds and sizes, from the finest to the cheapest; Black and Fancy Cloth, Cassimere and Japes' Pantos; Velvet, plush, Satin, Silk, and Woolen Vests. Our stock of Furnishing Goods consists of everything that a gentleman could wish for.

Hats and Caps, Every description, India Rubber Goods, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Our new stock will challenge comparison with any stock in the country, for variety, quality and price.

As we are willing to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and feel confident of pleasing all who patronize us, we invite special attention to our stock just opened.

Our stock of **PIECE GOODS** embraces Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, of all colors and prices, and as we have excellent workmen engaged to make up our work, we are prepared to fill orders for the shortest notice.

Clothes and stockings, made to measure.

Call in and see us, between McGroarty's Living Store and Hewey's Confectionery, Danville, Ky.

LEVENSON & BRO.

Sept 26, '56 ff

G. W. HEWEY

STILL continues the Undertaking Business in all its branches, and having now the exclusive agency of this county for the sale of

Fisk's Metallic Burial Case,

AND Cran's Patent Burial Casket,

Undertakers in this and the adjoining towns and counties will be supplied on reasonable terms. Also, all kinds of Wood and Covered Coffins, made to order.

A Houndsman always in attendance, and Funeral cars attended to at any hour of the day or night.

G. W. HEWEY,

Aug 15, 33 st., Danville.

Notice to Subscribers.

ALL persons having subscriber stock for the extension and completion of the Danville and Perryville Turnpike Road, are hereby notified that a call of twenty-five percent of the amount of each share will be due on the 1st of July next, and every sixty days thereafter, the amount remaining until the whole shall be paid.

Every section is to be assessed, and no doubt is entertained, from the rapid progress of the work, that the entire road will be finished by the 1st of January next; therefore, please call on C. HENDERSON, Esq., Treasurer, and pay up, as the money will be needed to pay contractors.

A. D. MEYER, Pres.

D. & P. T. R. CO.

ANTI-FREEZING

CHAIN PUMPS.

LIGHTNING RODS.

Is the largest ever brought to Danville, and can be recommended as being of superior manufacture.

Purchasers are invited to call and see our Goods, as we are prepared to suit them in quantity, style, quality, and price.

WELSH & NICHOLS.

Sept 5, '56 ff

FOR SALE!

A HOUSE AND LOT IN the town of Danville, situated on Cemetery street, immediately opposite the residence of John D. Terhune, containing a fraction over a half acre. The house is a comfortable one, containing five rooms. There is a variety of iron on the lot now bearing.

I will sell the Property on accommodating terms. Any person wishing to purchase can apply to the subscriber living 6 miles from Danville, on the Knob Lick Road, at the Sulphur Spring.

PETER S. NEVUS.

Danville, July 4, '56 ff

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to H. HAMILTON

Are requested to call and settle immediately.

W. C. ANDERSON, Trustee.

Aug 23, '56 ff

Miscellaneous.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES!



GREAT success is always the most conclusive proof of great merit. Judge by what you test there is no labor more easily performed before the public than to singe the Singer's Sewing Machines.— After establishing the highest reputation in the United States, they were exhibited at the "Exposition Universelle," in France, where they carried off the highest premium; and a great manufacturer to make them has been built in Paris.

In Every Branch of Industry in which sewing is to be done, these Machines can be used with immense profit. As the sewing of the Railways train is to travelling on foot, so is sewing with Singer's Machines compared with hand-sewing. No tailor, shoe maker, dress-maker, carriage trimmer, saddler, hatter, A.C. &c. should be without one. The fair profit of using one of these machines, regularly employed, is

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR.

In all private families where there is much sewing to be done, these machines are an invaluable assistance. Planteurs and hotel keepers find them particularly convenient and profitable. These machines are simple in their construction, and are easily managed by even the young and of Sewing Machine experience.

Purchasers may rely upon always finding us with a good stock.

J. B. WILGUS & CO.

Lexington, April 11, '56 ff

W. K. HIGGINS JOHN HUNTER.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

AND Commission Merchants,

LEXINGTON, KY.

A LARGE well assured stock always

on hand, embracing

GROCERIES,

of every description and of the best quality;

FINE LIQUOR, &c., &c. &c.

which they will sell very liberal terms.

They solicit the patronage of the old friends of Wilgus & Bruce, and the public generally.

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